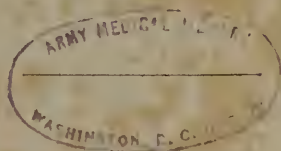


REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

TO THE
Thirty-Fourth General Assembly.



Columbus:

JAMES B. GARDINER, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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8-27-47
J. Howell

REPORT.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

The Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, respectfully submit the following report of the present condition of the Institution:

The General Assembly at its last session, (since the last report,) elected an almost entire new Board of Trustees. At the time of this change in the Trustees, there existed a determined opposition to the College, and great efforts were made in various quarters to cripple its influence, if not destroy its usefulness. The new Board of Trustees entered upon the discharge of their duties with the impression that the General Assembly, as well as the public at large, expected from it an effort to conciliate and unite all parties in the support of the Medical College of Ohio, as a State Institution. To fulfil this expectation, as far as possible, and to obtain the best lights to guide the Trustees in the discharge of the trust confided to them, they entered into an extensive correspondence with the professional gentlemen throughout the State, and other parts of the country where the Institution looked for patronage. When the new Board of Trustees entered upon the discharge of their duties, the following Professors constituted the Faculty of the College:—

Dr. Eberle,	Professor of Theory and Practice.
Dr. Pierson,	do. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Cobb,	do. of Anatomy.
Dr. Smith,	do. of Surgery.
Dr. Moorhead,	do. of Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children.
Dr. Mitchell,	do. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting on the 20th day of May last, in the hope of allaying opposition, and extending the influence and usefulness of the College, and placing it on a permanent foundation, vacated the chairs of Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, and of Chemistry and Pharmacy; Dr. Eberle having, with his characteristic liberality, signified his readiness to vacate the chair held by him, if deemed expedient to promote the prosperity of the Institution, and to

accept any other the Board might assign to him. The Board proceeded to fill the chairs thus vacated, and appointed Dr. Drake, Professor of Theory and Practice, Dr. Eberle, Professor of Materia Medica, and Dr. Shepard, of New Haven, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Professors Cobb, Smith and Moorhead, were left in the chairs they filled. Drs. Drake and Shepard having declined accepting the appointments tendered to them, the Board, at a subsequent period, re-appointed Dr. Eberle to the chair of Theory and Practice, called Dr. Cross, of Kentucky, to that of Materia Medica, and Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, to that of Chemistry and Pharmacy. The Faculty, thus organised, consists of the following Professors:

Dr. Eberle, Professor of Theory and Practice.

Dr. Cobb, Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. Smith, Professor of Surgery.

Dr. Moorhead, Professor of Obstetrics, and the diseases of women and children.

Dr. Locke, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Dr. Cross, Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. Shotwell, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

It is not for the Trustees to determine how far they have fulfilled the expectations of the General Assembly in this organization of the Faculty; their purpose is to submit facts, without comment, to those whose province it is to decide. The condition of the several departments of the College is shown by the reports of the Professors and the Librarian. They exhibit great facilities for instruction, and the mode adopted in imparting it: They are respectfully referred to, and submitted.

The number of matriculated students now in attendance is 127; that is to say, from Ohio 63, Kentucky 23, Tennessee 16, Virginia 3, Indiana 5, Pennsylvania 1, Louisiana 3, Illinois 2, Mississippi 2, Alabama 2, Missouri 1, Michigan 1, Vermont 1, Connecticut 2, New York 2, and South Carolina 3. Excluding beneficiaries, the number of students now receiving instruction in this College is greater than at any former period. The report of the Treasurer, which is also herewith respectfully submitted, shows the financial condition of the Institution, exhibiting a balance against it of \$1800. This balance is believed to be all that remains unpaid of the contracts of the former Trustees in prosecuting their laudable efforts for extending the ground, enlarging the buildings, and in making valuable additions to the Library, Anatomical Cabinet, &c. The debt was incurred in the confident belief that the portion of the auction duties which the liberality of the General Assembly had appropriated to the College would, before this time, have enabled the Board of Trustees to liquidate it; and such would have been the case, but for the great and unexpected diminution of that fund. That fund yielded in the year 1829, \$6,433; there have been received in this year only \$1,425. As the fund,

without further legislation, will, from and after the first day of June next, be otherwise appropriated, it is feared, unless other means are provided, satisfaction of the unpaid demands will be coerced by a resort to suit, judgment and execution. The Trustees will, as far as possible, forbear new engagements. The College edifice is now in complete repair, and all the improvements made by the former Trustees, are well adapted to the uses of the College. The real estate consists of the College buildings, and the ground, on Sixth street, on which they are erected: They are estimated to be worth, at least, \$20,000. The personal property consists of the library, furniture, and anatomical cabinet, and is estimated at \$10,000. To these, additions should be made as the funds of the Institution may permit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Trustees,

J. C. WRIGHT, *President*,

CALVIN FLETCHER, *Secretary*

Medical College of Ohio.

Cincinnati, December 14th, 1835.

TO CALVIN FLETCHER, Esq.,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio.

In compliance with the requisition of the board of Trustees, the faculty respectfully submit the following report, in relation to the present condition of the College, and the means of instruction which it possesses,

It is well known that this institution has had to contend with great difficulties, from causes of an extraneous character, which have operated in no slight degree to mar its prosperity and usefulness. There is, probably, not a similar institution in existence which could have prospered in a degree commensurate with its intrinsic merit, while opposed by the unrelenting obloquy and misrepresentations which have been directed against this school. It is unnecessary, and perhaps improper in this place, to advert particularly to the various open and secret acts of hostility which have been resorted to by some designing individuals to effect the ruin of the College, or reduce it under their own control. It is sufficient for our purpose to state, that the College has triumphed over the machinations of its enemies—that, though hitherto retarded in its progress by misrepresentation and insidious disparagement, the decisive demonstration which the present class affords of the increasing confidence and respect of the profession, justifies the belief, that the school requires but a continuance of the present harmony in its faculty to insure its future prosperity and usefulness.

It does not, perhaps, belong to us to speak confidently of the future

success of the College. Without, however, presuming to claim any extraordinary qualifications for the duties we have to fulfil, we may be permitted to say, that so far as a firm determination to apply whatever ability we have with faithful and zealous industry to the instruction of our pupils can contribute to success, we have no apprehensions of the result.

The class this session numbers 127 pupils; which is but four pupils less than the largest class that has ever attended at this College. In 1831-32 the class amounted to 131 pupils; but as among this number there were 18 beneficiaries from the District Medical Societies of the State, the present is in reality a better class, there being but four or five beneficiaries in attendance at this time.

The advantages which our College affords for medical instruction, both in relation to the commodiousness of the college building and the apparatus, and means for illustration and experiment, are amply sufficient for comprehensive and efficient instruction in the various departments of medical science.

The anatomical department is furnished with every thing requisite for a full, minute, and satisfactory illustration of the various objects embraced in this branch of medicine. The value of the preparations, models, plates, &c., belonging to the anatomical department, is, at a moderate estimation, but little under 3000 dollars.

Among the most useful and valuable of these preparations and models are: 1. M. Auzoux's celebrated "Anatomic Artificiale;" a figure exhibiting the natural form of the human body, as well as the natural and relative position, size, shape and color of the various organs and structures of which it is composed. It is so constructed as to admit of the separate removal of the different organs and parts of the body, in the order in which they would be exposed in a regular dissection. 2. Enlarged wax models of the eye and ear, by Schloss. 3. Wax models of the brain, its nerves and blood vessels, by Mr. Powers. 4. A considerable number of dried injected preparations, exhibiting the venous and arterial systems of the whole body in connection, and in detached portions. 5. Hearts injected, in connection with surrounding parts, &c. 6. Beautiful preparations of the thoracic duct, aorta, &c. 7. A complete set of wet preparations of the ligaments and cartilages of the different articulations. 8. Natural and artificial male and female skeletons. Foetal skeletons of various ages. 9. An extensive collection of preparations, illustrative of osteogeny. 10. Wet preparations of various organs of the human body. 11. Large carved models of the most complicate and minute bones of the head. 12. A collection of preparations in comparative anatomy. 13. Wet preparations of remarkable monstrosities, and many morbid preparations, exhibiting the effects of disease. 14. An extensive collection of anatomical engravings; such as Tiedeman's large and splendid plates of the arteries; Lizar's beautiful and valuable anatomical plates; Cloquet's illuminated plates; Scarpa's celebrated plates of the nerves, aneurisms and hernia; Breschet's splendid

illustrations of the veins, &c.; a number of oil paintings, giving enlarged and accurate views of the structure of the different parts concerned in the more important surgical operations, &c.

The professor of Anatomy delivers six lectures per week, and displays every part of the human system to his class on the recent subject, in regular order; while the adjunct professor of Anatomy teaches the pupils how to dissect, and to display the various organs and structure of the body, so that with the dissecting knife in their own hands, they may become practical anatomists. The dissecting rooms are ample, and furnished with all the appropriate means and conveniences for dissection.

The professor of Surgery lectures four times a week. This department is supplied with all the apparatus, instruments and preparations requisite for efficient instruction in practical surgery. The efforts of the professor are especially directed to practical surgery in his course of instruction. During the course of the session, the students not only witness all the regular operations which occur in practice, but they are required to perform the various operations themselves on the dead subject, under the eye and direction of the professor. Among the apparatus, &c., belonging to this department, the following are the most valuable and useful. 1. An apparatus for illustrating the various methods of treating fractures of the thigh bone on the *inclined plane* system. 2. A double fracture bed; single fracture bed. 3. Two sets of Amesbury's splints, for all kinds of simple and compound fractures of the extremities. 4. Seven sets of apparatus for treating fractures of the patella, according to the various methods recommended in modern times. 5. Six sets of apparatus for fractures of the humerus. 6. A set of Cooper's dislocation pulleys and pads. 7. Four sets of splints for the treatment of fractures of the femur upon the horizontal plane. 8. A set of swinging apparatus for fractures of the tibia and fibula; two sets of common apparatus for fractures of the tibia and fibula. 9. Four sets of apparatus for fractures of the forearm, together with a great variety of splints. 10. A manikin for teaching the application of bandages, in the various fractures and dislocations that occur in practice. 11. A great variety of superior surgical instruments; among which are, a case of lithotomy instruments; two cases of lithotric instruments; a case of amputating instruments; a case of eye instruments; a case of instruments for hydrocele; two cases of trephine instruments; a case of catheters, bougies, and other urethra instruments; a case of hernia instruments, with a variety of other instruments of minor importance. The whole number of distinct instruments in these cases is about 200, and their value may be fairly estimated to be about 2,000 dollars. In addition to these apparatus and instruments, the professor of Surgery possesses about 250 interesting specimens of morbid anatomy, many of which are of essential utility in explaining the nature and consequences of certain local maladies.

The professor of Obstetrics lectures four times per week. This department is provided with many interesting models and prepara-

tious for elucidating the various subjects, which form the objects of this professorship. Among these, the following are the most instructing and useful. 1. An obstetrical machine, by which the course of parturition can be pretty correctly exhibited, and on which the students are taught to apply the forceps and other appropriate instruments, in the different presentations and conditions occurring in parturition. 2. A collection of 16 wax figures, representing various important subjects in obstetrical anatomy. In this collection is contained a series of interesting figures, designed to exhibit the progressive development of the *fetus in utero*, from its earliest embryotic state to the matured child, at the end of gestation; and also the progressive enlargement, relative position and shape of the uterus at various periods of pregnancy. 3. A series of abortions, carefully prepared and preserved in alcohol, exhibiting the appearances and sizes of the ovum and the embryo from a very early period after conception to the matured fetus. 4. A collection of obstetrical plates; some of them of much interest and usefulness to the learner. 5. An excellent collection of obstetrical instruments, embracing the whole of Davis' instruments. 6. An ample collection of female pelves, of fetal heads and skeletons. 7. Various preparations of female organs of generation, preserved in alcohol. The value of the preparations, instruments and models belonging to this department is about 900 dollars.

The professor of Chemistry delivers four lectures per week. The laboratory is ample and well arranged; and the apparatus, sufficiently extensive for a full and satisfactory course of instruction in theoretical and practical Chemistry. Among the apparatus belonging to this department, are, Hare's Calorimeter, consisting of 41 eighteen inch plates, and exposing 184 square feet of metal surface. This instrument has been lately constructed by Dr. Locke, professor of Chemistry. Locke's pneumatic cistern, with four copper gasometers, each of a barrel in capacity; also, lately made by the professor, a large Deflagrator. This is the largest apparatus of this kind in the United States. An extensive series of instruments, for experiments in electro-magnetism. This is undoubtedly the most complete set of electromagnetic apparatus in this country. An excellent airpump, with a number of receivers. Two electric machines, with a complete set of other electric instruments. Two large Pietet's reflectors. Hare's compound blowpipe. A Wolfe's apparatus, Thermometers, Barometers, and Eudiometers. Wollaston's Cryophorus. A galvanic battery, consisting of 200 pairs. A quicksilver bath, containing about 100 lbs of mercury. Two Magdeburg hemispheres; a number of glass tubulated retorts; long necked matrasses; large pneumatic receivers. Hare's (small) calorimeter; differential thermometer; generator of hydrogen; silver and platina crucibles; 2 sacherometers. A pretty full set of hydrostatic apparatus. A series of optical instruments; electrometers; Colomb's torsion electrometer, (constructed by Dr. Locke). A complete series of specimens and models of crystallography. Apparatus for non-conduction of water. A small galvanic battery, of 130 pairs. A moving model of steam engine; Photometers. The whole collection

of apparatus includes about 220 separate instruments, worth about 3,000 dollars. In addition to the apparatus, there is an extensive and complete series of chemical preparations, vegetable substances, and simple elementary bodies. The Professor of Chemistry lectures from short notes, and makes the experiments as they are called for by the text, giving at the instant of each experiment the verbal explanations necessary to the understanding of the subject. He uses, also, diagrams on the black board, and models where they will serve to illustrate. Since the present course has commenced, he has given nine experimental lectures, in which he has made 109 experiments, averaging 12 experiments per lecture. He makes it a point to give the experimental part of the course as full as possible; for ample experimental illustration is undoubtedly the most efficient mode of teaching Chemistry. As medical students in this country are not subjected to any standard of preparatory acquirements, it is important that the apparatus should include several instruments belonging to natural philosophy; such as hydrostatic and pneumatic and electric machinery. Our apparatus includes most of these, but not on the magnificent scale desirable. For when a student comes many hundred miles to an institution belonging to such a State as Ohio, and such a city as Cincinnati, he has a right to expect not only a full course of experiments, but the experiments themselves to be conducted on the most magnificent scale. Indeed, many experiments can hardly be seen by the remote spectators of a large class, unless they can be performed with large instruments. [The professor has therefore by his individual exertion, constructed several of the large instruments already named, such as the great calorimeter, Deflagrator and pneumatic cistern; and proposes to add a number of other instruments upon the same magnificent scale as soon as circumstances permit.]

The lectures on the *Materia Medica* are given four times a week, and the professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine lectures six times a week. The professor of *Materia Medica* exhibits specimens of the articles on which he lectures, and endeavors to make the student acquainted with the natural history, chemical and sensible properties, medicinal powers, and therapeutic application of the remedial substances that occupy his attention.

The professors of Theory and Practice, and of Surgery, deliver clinical lectures in the Hospital twice per week, where the nature and phenomena and treatment of diseases are practically illustrated, and the effects of disease in fatal cases explained by post mortem examinations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. COBB, *Dean.*

Cincinnati, Dec. 10th, 1835.

2 M. C. R.

To the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, the undersigned submits the following

REPORT.

In conformity to a resolution of the board, passed the 16th instant requiring, from the Librarian, "a detailed report of the books and engravings in the library," the undersigned respectfully states, that the library contains one thousand, seven hundred and two volumes, and is still increasing, by the monthly and quarterly reception of periodical publications of a highly interesting and useful character. The library is arranged in chapters, in the following order, viz:

	<i>Volumes.</i>
Chapter 1, Anatomy and Physiology,.....	194
" 2, Chemistry and Pharmacy,.....	105
" 3, Surgery,.....	277
" 4, Materia Medica and Botany,.....	75
" 5, Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,....	70
" 6, Theory and Practice of Medicine,	419
" 7, Periodicals	270
" 8, Miscellaneous,	243
" 9, Plates,.....	49
Total,.....	1702

By reference to the catalogue, the board will perceive, that the library embraces the best standard works on the various branches of medical science. Many of the books are the productions of the most distinguished medical authors in Europe and the United States. To the students of anatomy, surgery and obstetrics, the plates, or engravings, are of great importance. These beautiful representations of numerous parts of the human system, are executed with admirable accuracy, and cannot fail to give the student clear perceptions of many interesting subjects, indispensable to his professional reputation and success. Amongst the valuable plates, included in the ninth chapter, are, Tiedemann's Plates of the Arteries, in one large folio; Cloquet's Plates of Descriptive Anatomy, in three volumes; Hogben's Anatomical Plates, in two volumes; Mourroc's Plates of the Nervous System; Scarpa's Plates of the Nerves; Bell's Plates, illustrating many important operations in Surgery; Sir Astley Cooper's Plates of the Testis; and Maygrier's Plates of the Uterus. These, with the plates comprehended in the library, are of incalculable value to the professors and students of the Medical College.

The books, included in each of the nine chapters of the library, occupy a separate set of shelves, with an index over it, in the library rooms. Each volume is labelled and numbered on the back and inside of the cover; and the titles of the books are registered in a book divided into nine chapters, on the margin of which, opposite the title of each volume, its appropriate number is placed.

During each session of the Medical College, a regular account is kept with every student, noting the date of his taking out, and the date

of his returning every volume which he uses. If any student loses or injures a book, he is required to replace it, or pay the full amount of damage.

ALEX'R. DENNISTON, *Librarian.*

Cincinnati, Nov. 20th, 1835.

To the Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio..

In obedience to a resolution of the Board, passed the 16th Oct. last, the undersigned makes the following

REPORT.

The amount paid into the Treasury, since the organization of the present board, is \$1000 63-100, and has been disbursed in payment of accounts against the College, as will appear by reference to the Treasurer's account. The claims against the College at this time, amount to \$1800; and as it is probable some have not yet been presented, the debt of the College may be estimated at \$1650 or \$1900. No probable estimate can be made as to the amount that will be received from auction sales, up to the first of June next; (at which time, the College ceases to receive that fund) as the amount for the quarter ending in January last, was \$488;—while that ending in October last, was only \$104—and it may fall still lower.

Respectfully,

W. STEPHENSON.

Treasurer Medical College Ohio.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1st, 1835.

